

A Protracted Meeting, will commence on the 26th inst., at the Old Si-loam meeting house, near Ashley. Elders Johnson, Landrum, Hubbard and Capps, are expected to attend.

SICKNESS.

During the month of August, sickness, to an alarming extent, has prevailed throughout the surrounding country. In this immediate vicinity, we have had but little to complain of. In a location like ours, high and dry, and far above the reach of the sickening miasma which rises from the ponds and sloughs of the bottoms, we could not, in reason, expect aught else but health. But from other portions of the country, we hear the most alarming accounts. A disease whose malignity and rapidity is only equalled by the cholera, has visited the domicile of the rich and the poor—all have shared alike.

In more cases than one, so rapid has been the progress of the disease, that science itself, has shrunk back appalled, from the terrible havoc which it has made. The skill of the ablest physicians have been baffled by its insidious approach—a slight indisposition, succeeded by those cold and death-like chills, which in too many cases know not the return of warmth.

The many fresh graves which dot the country over here and there, speak in mournful tones of the number of victims who have fallen before the car of the conqueror—DEATH.

HUMBUGGERY!

Our town has lately been visited by a number of artists, who live by their wits and the credulity of the public.—Of these, we desire to call the attention of the public, particularly to a fellow who is exhibiting the "Ninth Wonder of the World" as his bills term it, and is nothing more than a piece of human deformity, a human being in every thing except the perfection of its limbs and features. This impostor advertises it as a sort of half man—half beast—and as little impregnated with the devil—as a native of the Island of Borneo, and as having excited the curiosity of the learned and scientific in Boston and New York. But the imposture is too thin to mislead any one, and we only wonder that this fellow has escaped a coat of tar and feathers, or an egg, as long as he has. Our citizens had some thought of giving him an introduction to the latter, and we care not how soon he may meet with either. He that can thus coin coppers out of the deformities of humanity, and the credulity of the people, deserves no better fate.

CONVENTION.

In Polk county, Col. Accock and Gen. Bunch, have been elected to the Convention.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

Aaron V. Brown, Democrat, has certainly been elected Governor; as far as heard from he was 1500 ahead.

Of the State Senators elected, as far as heard from 8 are Whigs and 8 are Democrats. Of the Representatives 17 are Whigs and 22 are Democrats. Peyton, Gentry and Brown, Whigs, and Col-lum, Jones, Chase, Martin and Stanton, Democrats, are elected to Congress.

INDIANA.

The Democrats will have a majority of six in the House of Representatives; In the Senate the result is doubtful, as all will depend upon the Warlick District.

NORTH CAROLINA.

As far as heard from, we have already gained one member of Congress from this State, in Raynor's old district.

ALABAMA.

Terry, the Democratic nominee, is elected Governor over the independent candidate. In the Congressional delegation, we shall gain one member.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives an account of the elopement from that city, of Mr. W——, of St. Louis. Clerk of the biggest boat that ever left Cincinnati, and Mrs. Ananda Mc——, of that city. The opposition of the father, is the cause assigned for the elopement.

The Boston Post says sour peaches are selling in Boston for 3 cents a piece, and rotten ones for 2.

THE DOUBLE DISTRICTS.

In laying off the State into Senatorial Districts for the election of members to the Convention, the Legislature made three double districts. What object this was intended to accomplish, but to destroy the might of the Whig counties, we have not been able to ascertain. But in this, it has failed most signally; for in two out of the three double districts made at the last legislature, the Whigs, notwithstanding the large majorities against them, have elected four members, where the politicians calculated there would be no Whig opposition. Such results should teach our leaders, that to retain supremacy, we must be just; and that political power cannot be perpetuated without a just regard to the rights of our opponents. The end to be gained should be worthy of our opposition, as well as the means used for that purpose. The end, does not sanctify the means, more in politics than in morals; and as a general rule, the people will discountenance and discard whatever has not its foundation in justice and right. The history of parties in this country has afforded many examples of this kind.

SCOUNDRELISM.

Benjamin Hardin, for many years connected with the Kentucky bar, but at present, Secretary of that State, was recently chased by a mob from Frankfort. It seems that a gentleman near Bardonia, Ky., who knew and confided in Hardin, sent his daughter to Frankfort to the care of him, who was to obtain for her a situation in a Milliner's establishment in that city, which trade she desired to learn. But this monster in human shape, placed her in a house of bad repute, and by that means hoped to seduce her. He was frustrated in his hellish attempt upon her honor, and driven by a hooting mob from the city. Hanging, would be punishment too little, for the gray haired old villain.

Daniel Webster has become a citizen of New York city. He and Martin Van Buren will both be in the coming Convention of New York.

JAMES S. GREEN, the Democratic E-lector for this district, during the last Presidential canvass, has been elected to the Convention from the Lewis county District. This result will be hailed with satisfaction by every one who heard Mr. Green address the people last summer. He is certainly an able man, and a sterling Democrat.

We notice the arrival of several Traders at St. Louis, in 26 days from Santa Fee, and in 46 from Chihuahua. They brought \$50,000 in specie. The annexation of Texas was not known at either place when they left.

A very extensive and numerous band of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, has lately been discovered in the lower part of Illinois. Several of the rascals have been caught, and the whole country is on the lookout for others.

From the returns received from the late election in Kentucky, it is probable that the Democrats have only elected 2 out of the ten members to Congress—Tibbatts and Boyd.

MURDER.

John Baltzer was killed by Jas. Robinson, in Richmond, Mo., a few days since. The wound was inflicted with a pocket knife.

FINISHED.

It is said that the last shingle has been laid upon the splendid Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, Ill.

The letters which have been going the rounds of the Whig papers, between Col. R. M. Johnson and Major Figg, are now proven to be wretched forgeries.

"HERALD OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."—H. Chamberlain, formerly editor of this paper, has retired from the editorial chair. It will in future be conducted by an association of clergymen.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE.

We are glad to hear that this useful institution is again to go into operation under the superintendence of teachers and professors well qualified for the task. A preparatory school is now taught in the college; but the college sessions will again open in November. The healthy, convenient, and pleasant situation of this college, should attract a crowd of pupils. During the presidency of Mr. Fielding, it was eminently useful, and should receive the favorable consideration of a liberal public.

The editor of the "Democratic Banner" assures us, that "with the exception of the gentleman alluded to by the Whig, we have yet to hear any Democrat contend for any thing but equal representation." Will the editor inform us how many of the Democracy? If Pike and Ralls supported that gentleman for the Convention?—Palmira Whig.

Circumstances alter things very much, friend Whig; and we are often from the bad conduct of others forced to act, when we would desire to be passive. Had the Editor of the Whig witnessed the shuffling of some of its friends here, he would cease to wonder at the vote which the gentleman alluded to obtained, with many, it was a choice of evils, as proven by the vote which the other Democratic candidate obtained.

RUNAWAYS.

The St. Louis papers tell of negroes run off from that city by Abolitionists, upon the under ground railroad system.

There is a controversy going on between two ladies in the Lowell Advertiser. When will it end? One declares already, to be sure, that she is not anxious for the last word, and then writes about a column.

From that celebrated mint the Louisville Journal, the whigs circulate a Roorkback that Mr. Benton says the Democrats committed "a blunder" in nominating Mr. Polk. Do Mr. Clay's friends think it was a blunder?

ANOTHER SEDUCER MURDER.—The Southern Family Journal, of Florida, says that a most deliberate and cold blooded murder was committed on the 21st ult., at Greenville C. H., in that State upon the person of a young man named Robert Headen, by Mr. Dexter Wells. The weapon used by Wells was a double barrel gun. He discharged both the barrels—the contents of which Headen received in his right and left side—nine in the right and nine in the left side—numbering, altogether, eighteen bullets. The unfortunate man, survived for the space of twenty-six hours in the most excruciating pain and agony. The transaction resulted from Headen's having seduced Wells' sister, a short time since. Wells is now in confinement awaiting his trial.

PRETTY GOOD.—In the good old N. Carolina State a gentleman sent his son to school at an institution situated on Tar river; the teacher asked him what branch he wished his son put in? The laughable reply was, that he didn't care a d—n what branches he put him in so he didn't put him in the river, for he never swam a lick in his life!

MR. BROWNSON AND ABOLITION.

In the last number of Brownson's Quarterly Review, in a brief article on "Ireland, O'Connell &c." occurs the following eloquent denunciation of the character and tendency of Abolition:

Men may think as they will on the question of slavery; but no man, not blinded by his fanatical theories and prejudices, can watch, as we have, the rise and progress of the Abolition party in this country, and not hold the least conceivable countenance of it to be recitancy to God and treason to the State. A more subtle or dangerous enemy to religion or to liberty it is impossible to conceive. Our institutions could more easily withstand the whole combined force of Europe directed against them. It is yet to give them a severe trial; to convulse our whole nation, and to hasten on a civil war, which we see already gathering on a no distant horizon. The party gathers force and virulence in its progress, it assimilates to itself every particular fanaticism in the country, and rolls on its accumulated and accumulating waters to destruction, not only of negro slavery, but of the state, of government, of religious institutions, of all social organizations, and of all law but the law every man is to himself. The wildest extravagance can conceive nothing more extravagant than its avowed principles; and the boldest and liveliest imagination falls short of the terrible evil its success would involve. The British government; for reasons not difficult to divine, gives this party its official sanction, and urges it on by all the indirect means in its power.

OREGON.

It appears from a letter from one of the Agents of the British North West Company, that they have no settlement in Oregon north of latitude 49 deg. and never had any; and there is not now, and never has been, one single white man located in that portion of the territory. British pretensions to that portion of the territory, resting as it does, entirely on a claim of settlement, therefore, falls to the ground. It is well known the best, and indeed the only good harbors on the coast, are north of the 49th degree, and as the value and importance of the territory to the United States depends mainly on its advantageous position for carrying on a profitable commerce with some of the richest portions of the earth, the folly of surrendering this part of the territory or indeed any part, must be manifest to all who have made themselves acquainted with the facts.

In view of the rapid increase of our population and the character of that population for bold and daring enterprise, it is not a little astonishing that any thinking man among us is willing to yield to the pretensions of Great Britain.—[Hartford Times.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican of the 7th instant: **MEXICO.** **DECLARATION OF WAR!!** "The schooner Relampago, which recently arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, came up to the city on Tuesday evening. Our previous accounts by this vessel were very limited, based as they are upon verbal statements, and a short extract from one of the few letters which reached the city in company with the despatches for the State Department.—It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official communications, a translation of which is subjoined. The letter is from a friend & correspondent in Vera Cruz, and enclosed the communications, which are from the Minister of War & Marine of Mexico. It appears by these, that the previous intimations of the intentions of Mexico to declare war against this country have assumed a positive and determined shape. No simple act of non-intercourse, it appears, will give sufficient vent to the pent-up indignation of our Mexican neighbors. Nothing short of a war—a war of invasion too—that contemplates among the least of its triumphs the re-conquest of Texas—will appease their belligerent feelings and heal their wounded honor. Well, if it is to be, we must prepare ourselves for the struggle. We hope by this time that our fleet is in the Gulf—we hope that our little army is at its post. The Water Witch, which may be looked for every day, will bring us full particulars.

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the Department of State at Washington, brought by the Relampago, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican Government.

In a still closer view of a war with Mexico, we take occasion to repeat what we said the other day, as the course which should be pursued in such an event. If we are to be embroiled in a conflict with Mexico, we hope that the seal upon which the contest will be prosecuted by us will bear some relation to the power and dignity of this nation. Let the assertion of our might as well as our right be so complete, that among the other results of a brilliant campaign, no vestige of European influence will remain in Mexico to tempt her into a repetition of the fatuity of going to a war with us.

The following is the letter and documents referred to:—

VERA CRUZ, July 21, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I have only one moment's time to hand you the enclosed, to which I refer you. We are momentarily expecting to receive the declaration of war against the United States from Mexico. Every one is making preparations to leave this place and move into the interior. The Water Witch will sail for your port on the 23th or 29th.

Yours,

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

Circular.—The United States have consummated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic. The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected. With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will tomorrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sus-

tain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guarantees recognized in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command, to march towards any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions. I am directed by the provisional President to injoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this Republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico. The government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, & in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty,—Mexico, July 16th, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

This circular to the authorities subordinate to this office.

Similar circulars were addressed to the other Departments. The New Orleans Republican says:—

"All the Mexican vessels now in port have obtained their clearances from the Custom House, with the exception of the schooner Relampago. This vessel will await the pleasure of Mr. Arangoiz, the Mexican Consul for this city, who we understand, has closed his official relations with this country, and will leave in the Relampago, next Saturday for Vera Cruz.

The closing of the Mexican Consulate here, will be followed by that of the Consulates elsewhere in this country.

The Eclipse, arrived yesterday, brought New Orleans papers of the 9th inst. two days later. We copy the following from the New Orleans Republican of that date:

A War with Mexico.—It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to quote such sentiments from the *Troop*, as those which are subjoined from that paper of yesterday, not so much because they are a reiteration of the views we have repeatedly expressed as to the policy our government should adopt in the event of a war with Mexico, but because they show that however we may wrangle about local concerns, our country, right or wrong, is, after all, the motto of every true American.

We have now to say that, if Mexico is mad enough to jeopard her national existence by declaring war against the United States, we hope our government will make no child's play of the matter but proceed at once, with energy, to put an end to the contest in a way that shall redound to the honor of the American name, and at the same time convince all European powers, that we are masters of our movements on this continent.

If there is to be war, let it be no temporising affair, but prompt, efficacious and convulsive. Let the whole country without a dissenting voice, sustain the Government; and let the Government act as becomes the representative of a great nation—a nation too magnanimous to provoke a war with an irresolute and powerless people, but energetic enough when forced into it, to make the aggressive party fully atone for its rashness.—We hope that Mexico, relieved from the gasconading influences of a few hot-headed functionaries, will yet retract her steps. If she does not, the consequences will be upon her own head. A war between this country and Mexico should, as a thing of course, be short and decisive."

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th inst. says:—

Mexico has not yet actually declared war or at least had not at the latest dates received from the city, but the communications, of Garcia Conde, published in the Republican of yesterday, would go to show that the fearful mandate might be expected with little delay. The Water Witch now anxiously expected, will tell the story.

Army Movements.—From the Picayune of the 10th inst., we copy the following:—

The steamboat Missouri brought down yesterday companies, C. & D. of the 4th infantry. They are from Fort Scott on the Missouri, but last from Jefferson Barracks. They were under the command, as far down as St. Louis, of Brevet Major Graham, Capt. McCall, Lieuts. Holloway, Hoskins, and Cochran, but upon their arrival here the officers in command were reported to be Brevet, Major Graham, and Lieut. Charles Hoskins, R. E. Cochran and B. A. Berry.

The same boat brought down a detachment of recruits from Jefferson Barracks, under command of Lieut. Gore. The whole body, 146 in number, were landed at the Barracks below the city. They are on their way

to join the forces already in Texas. If the accredited estimates of the Mexican forces be nearly accurate, and we do not doubt that they are, it would not be hazardous to entrust the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico to those of our troops which will shortly be concentrated on the Western frontier of Texas.

The following circular was addressed by the late Mexican Consul at New Orleans, to the other Mexican Consuls in the U. S:

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, Aug. 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency President of the Republic, I inform the American citizens residing in the United States that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day, close my office, and will sail tomorrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schooner Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

The Picayune of the 10th inst., says:—

The Mexican schooner, Relampago, with Senior Arrangoiz on board, was towed down the river last evening by the towboat Geneva. The same boat likewise towed down the Mexican schooners Atrevida & Carmen. These last two are bound to Campeachy; the Relampago to Vera Cruz.

WORK: A DUTY.

"Let no farmer's wife think her children too good to labor; but, on the contrary, let her strive early to fix habits of industry. Let every mother teach her sons, that while labor on the farm is honorable, idleness, ignorance and vice alone bring reproach. And when this lesson is thoroughly impressed on her son, & corresponding habits are formed, that son will be likely to make an efficient man and a useful citizen, whether he be following a profession, or be engaged in the safe and more pleasant pursuit of agriculture. But when the mother with out this lesson, and without these habits, undertake to make her son a gentleman, she is far more likely to make him a loafer.

Let parents labor to give all their children a good education. Let the absurd notion that a farmer needs no education, be banished from every dwelling. There is no pursuit, where intelligence, and a well cultivated and a well disciplined mind, is more necessary, than in proper management of the farm. Let the mind be enlarged by a knowledge of history, political economy, and especially the sciences connected with agriculture. Let the young farmer enrich his mind by general reading. Let him thoroughly understand our political institutions; and be able to judge of his political rights and duties without the aid of some demagogue who had rather devote his time to watching over the public interests, than to the pursuit of honest industry. In short, let the farmer be able to reason, to examine, and to judge for himself, & he will soon take the elevated stand in society to which his calling entitles him, and he will no longer have the opportunity of complaining that professional men have too much influence. This will have a great tendency to attach farmer's sons to their home and to their farms."

A True Picture.—A young man who formerly lived in New York, and who by some good fortune or other, during a short residence in Europe, had collected together a large sum of money, on his return to that city thus describes what he calls "codfish aristocracy" of Gotham:

"A source of great amusement to me, on my return from Europe to New York, was the discovery of so many new senses, when I discovered so many wealthy men who compose the codfish aristocracy of New York, extending their hands to me, and expressing their great delight at seeing me again, although before I left New York, those same nabobs would have looked down upon me with disdain if I had presumed to have spoken to them. I really forgot, till they forced the truth upon my mind, that, since I left them, I had accumulated a few more dirty dollars, and that now, therefore, we were upon equal ground! Bah! the thought of money being the standard of merit makes me sick, and the fawning, canting obsequiousness which I witnessed from many during my flying visit to America, made me despise the sycophants, and almost wish I was not worth a shilling in the world!—On the other hand I met some good honest friends in humble circumstances, who almost approached me with awe—and then I felt ashamed of human nature.—What a miserable, pitiful, and disgraceful state of society it is, which

to join the forces already in Texas. If the accredited estimates of the Mexican forces be nearly accurate, and we do not doubt that they are, it would not be hazardous to entrust the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico to those of our troops which will shortly be concentrated on the Western frontier of Texas.

The following circular was addressed by the late Mexican Consul at New Orleans, to the other Mexican Consuls in the U. S:

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, Aug. 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency President of the Republic, I inform the American citizens residing in the United States that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day, close my office, and will sail tomorrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schooner Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

The Picayune of the 10th inst., says:—

The Mexican schooner, Relampago, with Senior Arrangoiz on board, was towed down the river last evening by the towboat Geneva. The same boat likewise towed down the Mexican schooners Atrevida & Carmen. These last two are bound to Campeachy; the Relampago to Vera Cruz.

WORK: A DUTY.

"Let no farmer's wife think her children too good to labor; but, on the contrary, let her strive early to fix habits of industry. Let every mother teach her sons, that while labor on the farm is honorable, idleness, ignorance and vice alone bring reproach. And when this lesson is thoroughly impressed on her son, & corresponding habits are formed, that son will be likely to make an efficient man and a useful citizen, whether he be following a profession, or be engaged in the safe and more pleasant pursuit of agriculture. But when the mother with out this lesson, and without these habits, undertake to make her son a gentleman, she is far more likely to make him a loafer.

Let parents labor to give all their children a good education. Let the absurd notion that a farmer needs no education, be banished from every dwelling. There is no pursuit, where intelligence, and a well cultivated and a well disciplined mind, is more necessary, than in proper management of the farm. Let the mind be enlarged by a knowledge of history, political economy, and especially the sciences connected with agriculture. Let the young farmer enrich his mind by general reading. Let him thoroughly understand our political institutions; and be able to judge of his political rights and duties without the aid of some demagogue who had rather devote his time to watching over the public interests, than to the pursuit of honest industry. In short, let the farmer be able to reason, to examine, and to judge for himself, & he will soon take the elevated stand in society to which his calling entitles him, and he will no longer have the opportunity of complaining that professional men have too much influence. This will have a great tendency to attach farmer's sons to their home and to their farms."

A True Picture.—A young man who formerly lived in New York, and who by some good fortune or other, during a short residence in Europe, had collected together a large sum of money, on his return to that city thus describes what he calls "codfish aristocracy" of Gotham:

"A source of great amusement to me, on my return from Europe to New York, was the discovery of so many new senses, when I discovered so many wealthy men who compose the codfish aristocracy of New York, extending their hands to me, and expressing their great delight at seeing me again, although before I left New York, those same nabobs would have looked down upon me with disdain if I had presumed to have spoken to them. I really forgot, till they forced the truth upon my mind, that, since I left them, I had accumulated a few more dirty dollars, and that now, therefore, we were upon equal ground! Bah! the thought of money being the standard of merit makes me sick, and the fawning, canting obsequiousness which I witnessed from many during my flying visit to America, made me despise the sycophants, and almost wish I was not worth a shilling in the world!—On the other hand I met some good honest friends in humble circumstances, who almost approached me with awe—and then I felt ashamed of human nature.—What a miserable, pitiful, and disgraceful state of society it is, which

to join the forces already in Texas. If the accredited estimates of the Mexican forces be nearly accurate, and we do not doubt that they are, it would not be hazardous to entrust the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico to those of our troops which will shortly be concentrated on the Western frontier of Texas.

The following circular was addressed by the late Mexican Consul at New Orleans, to the other Mexican Consuls in the U. S:

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, Aug. 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency President of the Republic, I inform the American citizens residing in the United States that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day, close my office, and will sail tomorrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schooner Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

The Picayune of the 10th inst., says:—

The Mexican schooner, Relampago, with Senior Arrangoiz on board, was towed down the river last evening by the towboat Geneva. The same boat likewise towed down the Mexican schooners Atrevida & Carmen. These last two are bound to Campeachy; the Relampago to Vera Cruz.

WORK: A DUTY.

"Let no farmer's wife think her children too good to labor; but, on the contrary, let her strive early to fix habits of industry. Let every mother teach her sons, that while labor on the farm is honorable, idleness, ignorance and vice alone bring reproach. And when this lesson is thoroughly impressed on her son, & corresponding habits are formed, that son will be likely to make an efficient man and a useful citizen, whether he be following a profession, or be engaged in the safe and more pleasant pursuit of agriculture. But when the mother with out this lesson, and without these habits, undertake to make her son a gentleman, she is far more likely to make him a loafer.

Let parents labor to give all their children a good education. Let the absurd notion that a farmer needs no education, be banished from every dwelling. There is no pursuit, where intelligence, and a well cultivated and a well disciplined mind, is more necessary, than in proper management of the farm. Let the mind be enlarged by a knowledge of history, political economy, and especially the sciences connected with agriculture. Let the young farmer enrich his mind by general reading. Let him thoroughly understand our political institutions; and be able to judge of his political rights and duties without the aid of some demagogue who had rather devote his time to watching over the public interests, than to the pursuit of honest industry. In short, let the farmer be able to reason, to examine, and to judge for himself, & he will soon take the elevated stand in society to which his calling entitles him, and he will no longer have the opportunity of complaining that professional men have too much influence. This will have a great tendency to attach farmer's sons to their home and to their farms."

A True Picture.—A young man who formerly lived in New York, and who by some good fortune or other, during a short residence in Europe, had collected together a large sum of money, on his return to that city thus describes what he calls "codfish aristocracy" of Gotham:

"A source of great amusement to me, on my return from Europe to New York, was the discovery of so many new senses, when I discovered so many wealthy men who compose the codfish aristocracy of New York, extending their hands to me, and expressing their great delight at seeing me again, although before I left New York, those same nabobs would have looked down upon me with disdain if I had presumed to have spoken to them. I really forgot, till they forced the truth upon my mind, that, since I left them, I had accumulated a few more dirty dollars, and that now, therefore, we were upon equal ground! Bah! the thought of money being the standard of merit makes me sick, and the fawning, canting obsequiousness which I witnessed from many during my flying visit to America, made me despise the sycophants, and almost wish I was not worth a shilling in the world!—On the other hand I met some good honest friends in humble circumstances, who almost approached me with awe—and then I felt ashamed of human nature.—What a miserable, pitiful, and disgraceful state of society it is, which

to join the forces already in Texas. If the accredited estimates of the Mexican forces be nearly accurate, and we do not doubt that they are, it would not be hazardous to entrust the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico to those of our troops which will shortly be concentrated on the Western frontier of Texas.

The following circular was addressed by the late Mexican Consul at New Orleans, to the other Mexican Consuls in the U. S:

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, Aug. 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency President of the Republic, I inform the American citizens residing in the United States that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day, close my office, and will sail tomorrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schooner Relampago.